



## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1848.

Some articles on hand, are necessarily postponed until our next.

In conversation with several voters of this District, we have learned that they earnestly desire all the candidates for a seat in the House of Representatives to declare immediately through the medium of the district papers, their preference for Cass or Taylor for the Presidency. We leave Van Buren out of the question. We do not suppose, that any man in South Carolina, would support him. If the position of neutrality on the Presidential question was ever proper, it is not so now. The "wait and watch party" of the State is dissolved. Gen. Taylor's open and avowed support of Whiggery has given that little party its quietus. It is now time for every public man in the State to define his position. We believe that all our Candidates from Edgefield, for the Legislature, are in favor of General Cass, but we desire that they should now publish their opinions on the Presidential question, so that every man may read them. We request them to do so without delay, as the period fixed for the general election is rapidly approaching. There is no doubt but that the District is thoroughly Democratic—we mean in the Southern sense of the term. Doubtless, the great mass of the people are for Cass, and if we be not greatly mistaken, South Carolina will give him a very handsome majority over General Taylor.

Since the above was in type, we have received communications from several candidates, which will be found in to-day's paper.

"We are authorized to say, Mr. YANCEY will answer the interrogatories propounded, in this and the other papers of the District, to the Candidates on the Presidential question in our next paper. We understand he prefers the DEMOCRATIC ticket of CASS & BUTLER."

**Wedding Cake.**—A short time since, we received from a lady of this District, a slice of wedding cake. We return to her, our sincere thanks for this very acceptable present.

**Bursar of South Carolina College.**—Col. A. H. Gladden has accepted the appointment of Bursar of the South Carolina College.

**Rain.**—Since our last, we have had, some showers of rain which we much needed.

**Cool Weather.**—On Monday morning last, the thermometer at sunrise, stood at 56°. The mornings and evenings for several days past, have been quite cool.

The Hon. Mr. Crittenden has been inaugurated Governor of Kentucky.

**Rev. Gardner Spring.**—This distinguished Divine, Pastor of the brick Presbyterian Church in New York, preached his thirty eighth Anniversary Sermon, on the first Sabbath in August. It is a rare thing to find a preacher so long connected with one Congregation.

**Washington's Grammar.**—We see it stated, that a Mr. Livermore of Cambridge Massachusetts, has in his possession, the English Grammar actually used by General Washington when a school boy. He estimates it highly.

**The Magnetic Telegraph.**—We see it stated, that the Magnetic Telegraph is now in operation between Boston and New Orleans on the Atlantic coast also, from the Atlantic westward to Chicago, and to Cincinnati.

**Taylor and Fillmore.**—Mr. FILLMORE the Whig nominee for the Vice Presidency, has on all occasions voted for the introduction of abolition petitions, and in October 1835, when he was a candidate for Congress, the anti-slavery society of the county of Erie, propounded to him the following questions:

"1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?"

"2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?"

"3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?"

"4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

"This was Mr. Fillmore's answer: 'I am suspicious of him. As to Mr. Van Buren—He was a Northern man with Southern principles when it was his policy to be so. He is now a Barnburner, Abolitionist, and in fact, he is every thing that is offensive to the South. Taylor is a man but little known in the political history of the United States. He is a military man, and I suppose he is a great general. The battle of Buena Vista is a proof of that. He might make a good President. I suppose that he owns large slave property in the State of Louisiana, which would seem to identify his interests with the South. But look at the party with which he is associated. Fillmore is taken him up, would cut our throats to carry their point. I mean the Northern Abolition party, not his Edgefield and Southern friends, for I know, that he has some excellent friends in Edgefield District. With many of them I am intimate, and know them to be most excellent men in every particular. Our political differences I hope will never interfere with our friendship. Taylor will be treated like old Tray, cruelly beaten on account of being found in bad company. Let his politics be what they may. Mr. Editor, I am no writer. I will say in this communication, all that I expect to say. I am a

In spite of all this, Gen. TAYLOR a Southern slaveholder, thus speaks of him in his last Allison letter:

"And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New-York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket."

**Arrests in Ireland.**—Large numbers of persons of different professions and ranks have been arrested in Ireland, on account of the part they bore in the recent rebellion.

What will be the ultimate fate of these men we know not. But judging from the fate of Mr. Mitchell and Martin, their sentence will be nothing less than transportation and hard labor for a term of years. Humanity shudders at the terrible fate of these unfortunate men.

**France.**—Affairs in this distracted country are in a most unsettled condition. Another revolution seems to be at hand. We fear that it will be a bloody one.

Particular attention is called to the letter of General Taylor, which is published to day. All doubts as to his thorough devotion to Whiggery, are now dispelled. He says, that he has been from the first, a Whig. This we have never doubted, for some time past. Those Democrats who have been deluded, should now abandon him, or go over at once to the ranks of the Whigs where they belong. They have no right to assume our name. They should fight under their own banner. We speak this in no offensive spirit, for we entertain a high regard for many of these persons, but to us it is marvellous how they can call themselves Democrats and still be supporters of General Taylor, a Whig.

**Items—Emigrants at New York.**—During the seven months immediately preceding August last 110,000 emigrants arrived at New York.

**Churches in New York.**—According to a New York paper, there are in the city, 238 places of public worship. Protestant Episcopal 42, Baptist 33, Methodist Episcopal 31, Roman Catholic 18, Dutch Reformed 10, Jews Synagogues 10, Congregational 9, Lutheran 5, Universalist 4, Unitarian 2, et cetera.

**Mammoth Steamer.**—A steamer designed for the Hudson river, was launched in New York during the last month—length 400 feet. She is 1,600 tons burthen, and will accommodate 2,500 passengers as a day boat.

**Brooklyn.**—The city of Brooklyn in New York, has a population of about 80 thousand and 53 Churches.

**For the Advertiser.**  
MR. EDITOR.—To "Responsible Voters," I reply briefly, that inasmuch as neither of the nominees of the great parties of our country comes up to the standard which will suit South Carolina, but little need be said upon the Presidential Election—yet I am one of those who have ever believed, that of evils which must from necessity be imposed, it is always policy to make choice of the least, upon this principle I prefer Gen. Cass to Gen. Taylor.

JNO. LAKE.

**For the Advertiser.**  
MR. EDITOR.—In reply to the question in a recent number of the Advertiser, I beg leave to say, that of the Candidates now before the people for the Presidency of the U. States, I prefer Gen. Cass.

J. P. CARROLL.

**For the Advertiser.**  
MR. EDITOR.—Your paper of the 6th inst. contained an article signed "Responsible Voters," desiring to know of the Candidates of the Legislature, whom they would sustain for the Presidency if elected. As one of them I answer, that neither of the aspirants is acceptable to me, nor do I believe to the people of South Carolina. I should however, if elected, as present advised, vote for Gen. Cass.

W. A. HARRIS.

**For the Advertiser.**  
MR. EDITOR.—In answer to the call in your paper, for the opinions of the Candidates for the Legislature from this District on the Presidential question, I thus state the conclusions of my judgment. Of the two candidates for the Presidency that present claims worthy of consideration at the South, both are liable to much objection; and the contest between them should be conducted by their respective friends here, without such acrimony as will hinder an effective union of all parties in defence of our sectional rights and interests. For our security in this behalf, we must trust to ourselves and not to the President. Between Generals Cass and Taylor, however, I find reasons for choice, and for the exercise of choice by the State. My preference is for Gen. Cass.

F. H. WARDLAW.

**For the Advertiser.**  
MR. EDITOR.—In your paper published the 6th of Sept. a writer under the signature of "Responsible Voters" makes a call on the Candidates for the State Legislature to make known, whether they prefer Cass, Van Buren, or Taylor for the Presidency. In reply I will say, that under any circumstances it is painful for me to appear before the public, much more so, when I am laboring under the imputation of old family misfortunes. The prejudices of some, would always put any thing to the account of a Candidate whom they are disposed to reject. It has been my wish for years to avoid giving offence, and when I say any thing at all, I desire to give no offence. But as "Responsible Voters" desire to know, which of the Candidates for the Presidency I prefer, I will briefly reply, that if it was left to me, I would choose neither, but there is an old proverb which says—"of two evils choose the least." In this case, there are three. If obliged to choose one of the three, I would take Cass as he seems to be identified with the Democratic party of the South. To this party I profess to belong. Cass is a Northern man with Southern principles. But surrounded as he is, by a party whose institutions are different from ours, I am suspicious of him. As to Mr. Van Buren—He was a Northern man with Southern principles when it was his policy to be so. He is now a Barnburner, Abolitionist, and in fact, he is every thing that is offensive to the South. Taylor is a man but little known in the political history of the United States. He is a military man, and I suppose he is a great general. The battle of Buena Vista is a proof of that. He might make a good President. I suppose that he owns large slave property in the State of Louisiana, which would seem to identify his interests with the South. But look at the party with which he is associated. Fillmore is taken him up, would cut our throats to carry their point. I mean the Northern Abolition party, not his Edgefield and Southern friends, for I know, that he has some excellent friends in Edgefield District. With many of them I am intimate, and know them to be most excellent men in every particular. Our political differences I hope will never interfere with our friendship. Taylor will be treated like old Tray, cruelly beaten on account of being found in bad company. Let his politics be what they may. Mr. Editor, I am no writer. I will say in this communication, all that I expect to say. I am a

Candidate to represent the people. In the section where I live, I am the only Candidate from that portion of the District. I am now acceptable to the people amongst whom I live, though it has been stated differently. But such statements are false. If I had consulted my feelings as a man, I never would have been a Candidate. I was brought up in the workshop—I have been a laborer throughout the prime of my life. The little information I have, has been obtained after my days' work was ended. I never knew what it was to live easily, but canvassing the District, is the hardest labor I ever did in my life. For the purpose of obtaining business men in the Legislature, after the present canvass is over, I would suggest that the citizens of each battalion meet in some central place and nominate their Candidates for the Legislature. For the purpose of nominating State Senators, I propose, that the citizens of the divisions mentioned above, should meet at the Court House. By adopting this plan, each battalion will be on an equality, and will secure the choice of its Delegate. An end will then be put to laborious canvassing, which if continued, will drive all business men from the field. I make these suggestions from good motives, hoping that no offence will be taken by those who think differently.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN TOMKINS.  
The Hamburg Journal and Hamburg Republica will please copy the above.

The few spirits who did go from amongst us, did all that could have been asked of them, and probably represented us more handsomely than a greater number would have done. The honorable scars they wear on their bodies, bear the highest testimony to their gallantry, their fidelity, and their exalted patriotism. Scarcely a single one of the little band passed through the flames of battle unscathed. We are proud of our boys, because we know, that they were always to be found at their posts.

Col. PIERCE M. BUTLER, the departed chief of the Palmetto Regiment, was born and educated in our midst, and was the proud representative on the field, of the honor not only of his state and country, but of a family already rendered illustrious by its struggles and sacrifices in the achievement of our Independence. Lieut. Jos. ABNEY was severely wounded in the early part of the action at Charabusco, but followed the destinies of his company until the American Standard had been borne to Victory. At the same place, Lieut. Jos. Culbreath was slightly, and Serg't. Geo. H. Abney was dangerously wounded in the front rank of their company. Lieut. L. B. Weaver was slightly wounded at the Gloria de Belin whilst in the heroic discharge of his duty. Corp'l. Sheily, a gallant and an exemplary young man, was killed by a cannon ball on the same bloody ground. Allen Little, a boy, had his hand carried away by a cannon shot, at the gate of the City, while setting an example of coolness and intrepidity to the stoutest hearts in the Regiment. Giles Chapman fought like a man, and fell like a hero at Buena Vista. Charles Martin was seriously wounded at the storming of Monterrey. Ralph Scurry, though suffering from great illness at the time, fought at Contreras and Charabusco, and lost his life from exposure. And Geo. W. Dust, Jos. Jones and L. P. Andrews, fulfilled every requirement of duty either in the camp or on the battle-field.

Such was the conduct of the young men who went from Saluda; and the praises we have bestowed upon them have been extorted by their merits.

At 11 o'clock precisely, Lieut. Abney was called upon to address his fellow citizens on subjects connected with the war. In an appropriate and stirring speech, he recounted the most striking incidents of the campaign, from the landing of the troops at Vera Cruz, to the capture of the City of Mexico. He spoke of the patient endurance of the Regiment under disease, of their gentlemanly compliance with military discipline, and of their heroic fortitude and unflinching courage in every situation of peril. Nothing was said in disparagement of any man or of any corps of men, who had endeavored to do their duty; but the unyielding resolution of all—their sufferings and their glorious triumphs were portrayed in the glowing language of the heart. For the unexampled loss of human life, he had no right to censure any officer. All had labored in conjunction for the alleviation of the distress of all, and for the constant success of our arms. Great glory was to be acquired for the Republic, and nothing great could be accomplished without toil and pain, and death.

Rich offerings were to be made to appease the God of war, and no sacrifices were so acceptable as those of citizen soldiers who were willing to seal their devotion to their country with their blood.

Lieut. A. closed his remarks, by thanking his friends for the kind and flattering attention they had paid him, and for the distinction they had so handsomely conferred upon all his army associates present, as well as upon himself.

Capt. Williams of the Newberry company, and Lieut. Culbreath were then requested to speak, but were prevented by the rain and other causes.

Dinner was next announced; and the ladies and gentlemen sat down to a table laden with well-served provisions, and every wholesome refreshment that the body could require.

After the wants of all had been satisfied with plenty, the people were entertained by F. H. Wardlaw, Esq., in an able and manly address. Mr. W. expressed his views on the Bank and other political questions, that interest the State.

The other Candidates for the Legislature also, were expected to speak but were hindered by the rain.

The ceremonies of the day were much interrupted by the inclemency of the weather. It was impossible either to read the letters received from distinguished individuals, or the toasts that had been carefully prepared for the occasion.

The following is the letter and sentiment of our upright and able Senator, the Hon. A. P. Butler. His fellow citizens would have been happy to have had him amongst them, and to have manifested to him their approbation of his services and his steady devotion to their interests.

By the Committee.

Stonelands, Aug. 9th, 1848.

Gentlemen:—I did not receive until to day at 1 o'clock, your flattering invitation to attend a Barbecue to be given at Chapman's Mills, to-morrow, in honor of the Edgefield Volunteers lately returned from Mexico.

It is a source of real regret, that it will be out of my power to be with you, on an occasion so full of interest and sensibility. Some public duties as well as private engagements, forbid my leaving home at this time even to join in a festival at which I should have an opportunity of seeing so many of my friends and neighbors near Saluda Old Town.

Those whom it is your object to honor, have not only won laurels for themselves, but a historical reputation for their country, and are entitled to the offerings of gratitude and abiding public respect.

Whilst all are entitled to our peculiar admiration, I am sure it will not be deemed irvidious to select one name as more peculiarly identified with our Saluda neighborhood. I offer you as a sentiment, Lieut. Joseph Abney.—The commendations of his honored comrades, is the highest commentary on his good conduct.

By his gallantry in the field, he has won a right to a sword from his country.

Sincerely, your friend and neighbor,  
A. P. BUTLER.

To Col. M. W. Clark, Col. O. Towles, Joseph Griffith Esq., Dr. Wm. Coleman, Dr. Geo. M. Yarbrough, Thos. Y. Logan, and others.—Committee.

The following letter has been prepared by Gen. Taylor to correct any misconception which might possibly be produced by the recent publication of extracts from his private correspondence, and the appearance of his signature of replies to single and detached questions relative to his position before the public. The letter is a connected narrative of the series of circumstances which resulted in his becoming a candidate. It presents, in a compact form, all the matters bearing upon the subject, and exhibits General Taylor in his proper character—true to himself, to his friends, and to his country.

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 6th.

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Dear Sir:—On the 22d day of May last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and concerted exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared under my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the Whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the capricious criticisms of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine; or of the manner in which select passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But given from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications.

I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process. I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duties that army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the various interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formula of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty, I wanted unity in the army, and forborne any act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproach the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass it would be conducted with candor if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made in respect of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a Democrat at the poll; and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow-citizens. This was my position when in November last I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

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the public mind was falling by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April 1848. That letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency, at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the Whig party of the United States, a manifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New-York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The convention adopted me as it found me—a Whig—decided but not ultra in my opinions; and I would be without excuse if I were to shift the relationship which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I would be without defence if I were to say or to do anything to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies that might arise in the course of the Presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good Whig doctrine—I would not be a partisan President and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I can not make it so, and shall leave it to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

From the Charleston Mercury.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

We copy a recent letter from Gen. Taylor, first published in the New Orleans Picayune, and designed, as is apparent from its whole tenor, to prevent any more such misconstructions of his political position as led to the recent emute in Albany, and the consequent zealous rally of his Charleston friends to rescue the South. Gen. Taylor, for his part, has determined to rescue himself, and he is right, for the between these cross fires he was getting somewhat damaged.

The letter remarkably well written, and is likely, we should think, to answer to a very great extent the purpose for which it was designed, viz: to oppose the troubles and divisions of the Whig party, by showing them that their candidate is a genuine Whig and intends to be a faithful representative of the principles and policy of his party.

The warm compliment paid in it to Mr. Fillmore, further shows that it was the Northern section of the Whig party that Gen. Taylor especially aimed at satisfying in his fidelity and trustworthiness, and he insists, with marked emphasis, that they ought not to take into account against him his acceptance of such nominations as that made in Charleston; because he made not the smallest concession of party principles in answer to them, but merely received them as goods for which he was to pay nothing.

Now, we think that the General is clearly right in this matter, and that the Whig party instead of blaming him ought to be very thankful if they can, at so cheap a rate, add to their very beggarly chances of carrying the Presidential election.

Besides pacifying the Whig party, this letter will also have one other effect, viz: to prevent any more demonstrations in favor of Gen. Taylor among Democrats. He is now beyond all doubt a Whig, and he claims the designation will so much earnestness, that on one who has any lingering respect for him can think of calling in question his right to it.

From the South Carolinian.

ONE DAY LATER FROM PASCAGOULA BAY.

J. S. ALLISON, NO. 2.

In another column, we give a letter from Gen. Taylor, to the equally famous Capt. Allison, which intimates the very last he will write. It is merely explanatory of his position, and urges no claim whatever to Southern support. He is particularly silent on the question of Slavery—that question upon which a Southern candidate, especially one who asserts that he is